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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

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Copy of a letter from the earl of DUNMORE *to the earl of* DARTMOUTH, *dated* WILLIAMSBURG, *29th May*, 1774.

MY LORD,

THE general assembly of this colony met here on the 6th of May for the dispatch of the necessary business, and a few days after an account arrived in this country of the act of parliament passed for discontinuing the shipping or discharging goods in the harbour of Boston, which has induced the house of burgesses again, on this occasion, to declare, what they are fond of having it thought always originates with them, a determined resolution to deny and oppose the authority of parliament. Accordingly Robert Carter Nicholas, the treasurer of this colony, made a motion for the order, which passed, and which I herewith transmit to your lordship.

It was intended by the solemnity of a public fasting and praying to prepare the minds of the people to receive other resolutions of the house, the purport of which I am not informed of, but from such a beginning, may naturally be concluded, could tend only to inflame the whole country, and instigate the people to acts that might rouse the indignation of the mother country against them; in hopes therefore of preventing the progress of these ill effects by the only means in my power, which I fear will not be effectual, I have with the unanimous consent of the council dissolved the assembly, and I have determined not to issue new writs until I hear from your lordship, and am informed whether his majesty shall think it necessary to give me any command in respect to this undutiful part of the legislature of Virginia.

I have heard from many of the dissolved members, and I hope it is true, that the house in general in the hasty manner the measure was proposed and agreed to, did not advert to the whole force of the terms in which the order I transmit is conceived, and that if it had, it is believed a strong opposition would have been made to it, and probably that it might have met a different fate. I am, &c.

DUNMORE.

Extract of another letter from the earl of DUNMORE *to the earl of* DARTMOUTH, *dated* WILLIAMSBURG, *6th* June, 1774.

MY LORD,

SINCE the dissolution of the assembly of Virginia, but before all the members of the house of burgesses had quitted this city, there arrived an express dispatched from Boston to the committee of correspondence here; as I learn, has likewise been done to all the other colonies, to excite and encourage the whole to shut up the courts of justice against all English creditors, to join in a general association against the importing any British manufactures, or even exporting any of their own produce to Great Britain, and proposing a congress of deputies from all the colonies forthwith.

I am really unable to suggest to your lordship to what lengths the people of this colony will be induced to proceed, further than what they have already made manifest by the order of the house of burgesses and subsequent association, the copies of which I have already transmitted to your lordship; but the part of the late burgesses remaining in town at the arrival of the Boston messenger, having taken upon themselves to receive his dispatches, and to enter into a consideration of their contents, and then to summon the inhabitants all above the age of twenty one to appear at an hour they chuse to appoint, and to propose to them to agree to all those violent measures above mentioned, which that they may be more solemnly entered into and more generally adopted, they have deferred the execution of to a further consideration on the first day of August next, when all the members that composed the late house of burgesses are required to attend; these circumstances give too much cause to apprehend that the prudent views, and the regard to justice and equity, as well as loyalty and affection, which is publicly declared by many of the families of distinction here, will avail little against the turbulence and prejudice which prevails throughout the country; it is, however, at present quiet.

In the order of the house of burgesses, which I before transmitted, your lordship will observe, that the reverend Mr. Gwatkin, who was the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in this college, and is now the principal master of the grammer school, and who is of a most exemplary good character and great literary abilities, is appointed to preach the sermon on that occasion; in justice to which gentleman, I think it necessary to let your lordship know, that his name was made use of entirely without his knowledge, and that he civilly, but with firmness, declined being employed for such a purpose; and which proved no little mortification to the party who dictated the measure. I am your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

DUNMORE.

P. S. The paper which is herewith enclosed is just come out of the printing office, and contains resolutions which the city of Annapolis has entered into, and are the same which I have already mentioned to your lordship are proposed for this colony to join in; but the time that has been set for the consideration of them may possibly be sufficient to cool the heat of the party, which is now strenuously endeavouring to establish them.

D.

Extract of a letter from governor Gage *to the earl of* Dartmouth, *dated* Boston, December 26, 1774.

I HAD the honour to write to your lordship, by the opportunity of captain Prescot, of the English fuzileers, who sailed out of this harbour in a transport on the 16th instant, since which time we have received accounts of an attack made by a number of people in New Hampshire, on his majesty's fort William and Mary, in Piscataqua harbour. There have been different reports concerning the transaction, but I transmit your lordship copies and extracts of letters that I have received from governor Wentworth upon the subject. A frigate and sloop of war are now in that harbour, and we have received no accounts of further disturbances since they arrived.

This congress we have heard had privately appointed a commissary to provide military stores; and news is just come from Worcester, in this province, that he, or his deputies, are providing a stock of provisions at that place.

Copy of a letter from governor Wentworth *to governor* Gage, *dated* December 14, 1774, *enclosed in general* Gage's *letter of* December 26, 1774.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Sir,

I HAD the honour to receive your excellency's letter of the 9th instant, with the letter from the secretary of state, which were both delivered to me on Monday evening last by Mr. Whiting.

It is with the utmost concern I am called upon, by my duty to the king, to communicate to your excellency a most unhappy affair perpetrated here this day.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, Paul Revere arrived in this town, express from a committee in Boston to another committee in this town, and delivered his dispatch to Mr. Samuel Cutts, a merchant of this town, who immediately convened the committee of which he is one, and, as I learn, laid it before them. This day about noon, before any suspicions could be had of their intentions, about four hundred men were collected together, and immediately proceeded to his majesty's castle, William and Mary, at the entrance of this harbour, and forcibly took possession thereof; notwithstanding the best defence that could be made by captain Cochran (whose conduct has been extremely laudable, as your excellency will see by the enclosed letter from him) and by violence carried away upwards of 100 barrels of powder belonging to the king, deposited in the castle. I am informed that expresses have been circulated through the neighbouring towns to collect a number of people to-morrow, or as soon as possible, to carry away all the cannon and arms belonging to the castle, which they will undoubtedly effect, unless some assistance should arrive from Boston in time to prevent it. This event too plainly proves the imbecility of this government to carry into execution his majesty's order in council, for seizing and detaining arms and ammunition imported into this province, without some strong ships of war in this harbour; neither is the province or customhouse treasury in any degree safe, if it should come into the mind of the popular leaders to seize upon them.

The principal persons who took the lead in this enormity are well known. Upon the best information I can obtain, this mischief originates from the publishing the secretary of state's letter, and the king's order in council at Rhode Island, prohibiting the exportation of military stores from Great Britain, and the proceedings in that colony in consequence of it, which have been published here by the forementioned Mr. Revere and the dispatch brought; before which all was perfectly quiet and peaceable here. I am, &c.

J. WENTWORTH.

Copy of a letter from captain Cochran, *commander of fort* William and Mary, *in* New Hampshire, *to governor* Wentworth, *dated the 14th of* December, 1774, *enclosed in governor* Gage's, *of the 26th of* December, 1774.

May it please your excellency,

I RECEIVED your excellency's favour of yesterday, and in obedience thereto kept a strict watch all night, and added two men to my usual number, being all I could get. Nothing material occurred till this day at one o'clock, when I was informed there was a number of people coming to take possession of the fort, upon which, having only five effective men with me, I prepared to make the best defence I could, and pointed some guns to those places where I expected they would enter. About three o'clock the fort was beset on all sides by upwards of four hundred men. I told them upon their peril not to enter; they replied they would. I immediately ordered three four pounders to be fired on them, and then the small arms; and before we could be ready to fire again, we were stormed on all quarters, and they immediately secured both me and my men, and kept us prisoners about one hour and a half, during which time they broke open the powderhouse, and took all the powder away except one barrel, and having put it into boats and sent it off, they released me from my confinement. To which I can only add, that I did all in my power to defend the fort, but all my efforts could not avail against so great a number. I am your excellency's, &c.

JOHN COCHRAN.

To the honourable Cadwallader Colden, *esquire, lieutenant governor, and commander in chief, of his majesty's colony of* New York, *and the territories thereon depending, in* America, *&c.*

The humble ADDRESS of the general committee of ASSOCIATION for the city and county of New York.

May it please your Honour,

IT frequently happens, under every form of government, that the measures of administration excite the just jealousies of the people, and that the same measures pursued, divest them of all confidence in those in whose hands the ordinary executive powers are lodged. In such a state of things, it is natural for the people to cast their eyes upon those of their fellow sufferers, on whose abilities and integrity they can rely, and to ask their advice and direction for the preservation of all that is dear and valuable to them.

That such is the frame and temper of our inhabitants, you have had the fullest opportunity to know, in the course of that residence with which you have lately honoured us.

This city and county, as well as the rest of this colony, have exercised the greatest patience in waiting, though in vain, for a redress of the many unconstitutional and oppressive burthens under which this whole continent has groaned for several years past. To their inexpressible grief they have found that the most dutiful applications for redress have not only been rejected, but have been answered by reiterated violations of their rights.

You cannot therefore wonder, sir, that at this most interesting crisis, when their all is at stake, and when, under the authority of administration, the sword has been drawn, though unsuccessfully, against their brethren of the Massachusetts, for asserting those invaluable rights which are the common inheritance of Britons and Americans, that the city and county of New York have proceeded to associate in the common cause, and to the election of a committee and delegates in congress, to represent them in their claims, and to direct their councils and conduct, for the preservation of those inestimable privileges to which the great Creator, the order of their being, as rational creatures, and our happy constitution, has given them an undoubted title.

To this important end they have unanimouſly inveſted us their committee with a truſt, which we are determined, with the beſt of our abilities, and moſt faithfully to diſcharge; and in the execution of which we think it our indiſpenſable duty to declare, that our conſtituents, while they chearfully yield that the legiſlature of the parent ſtate may make proviſions in their nature merely calculated to regulate the trade of the empire, yet they claim, as their indefeaſible birthright, a total exemption from all taxes, internal and external, by authority of parliament, and from every aid to the crown, but on royal requiſitions to their repreſentatives in aſſembly, conſtitutionally convened, and freely deliberating and determining upon every ſuch requiſition.

That they never can nor will ſubmit to the eſtabliſhment of unconſtitutional admiralty juriſdiction; but will ever regard them as engines that may be employed for the moſt tyrannical purpoſes.

That they are determined never to part with their precious and lately invatled right of trial by peers of their vicinage, in any caſe whatſoever.

That they look with the utmoſt dread on every expedient by authority of parliament, or otherwiſe, that may tend to ſecure from condign puniſhment, offenders againſt the moſt eſſential rights of human nature, by removing them for their trial to places diſtant from the ſcene of perpetration, at the diſcretion of a governor, or commander in chief.

That they eſteem, and therefore will, by every lawful means, oppoſe the late oppreſſive reſtraints upon commerce, as ſubverſive in their nature of the liberties of America,

That they regard the hoſtile blockade of the port of Boſton, the attack upon the venerable charter rights of the Maſſachuſetts, the extenſion of the bounds of Quebec, the eſtabliſhment of popery, and an arbitrary form of government in that province, and the excluſive privileges virtually given to it in the Indian trade, as ſo many ſteps of an ill judging adminiſtration, that moſt eminently endanger the liberty and proſperity of the whole empire.

That they view with inexpreſſible horror, the bloody ſtandard erected in the eaſtern parts of the confederated colonies, and feel, as in their own bodies, every ſtroke which their brave compatriots have received from the hand of their fellow ſubjects cruelly and unnaturally armed againſt them by miſtaken miniſterial ſeverity.

In ſhort, that they are determined to equip themſelves for maintaining with ſucceſsful bravery and reſolution, the unqueſtionable rights of Engliſhmen.

Permit us at the ſame time, ſir, to aſſure you in their behalf, that though they are aming with great diligence and induſtry, it is not with deſign to oppoſe but to ſtrengthen government in the due exerciſe of conſtitutional authority. It is to be in a ſtate of readineſs to repel every lawleſs attack by our ſuperiors, and to prevent the anarchy and confuſion to which miniſterial miſconduct has evidently paved the way. It is to defend the liberties of the ſubject, and to enable your honour, and thoſe in office under you, efficaciouſly to adminiſter the juſt government of this colony.

Your honour cannot but ſee the ſudden tranſition of the inhabitants of this capital, from a ſtate of tumult, occaſioned by hoſtilities committed againſt their brethren, to tranquility and good order, as the conſequence of our appointment. It is our ardent wiſh, ſir, that the ſame tranquility and good order may be permanent. We look forward, therefore, with deep concern, at the expected arrival of troops from Great Britain; an event that will probably be attended with innumerable miſchiefs. Their preſence will doubtleſs revive the reſentment of our inhabitants, at the repeatedly avowed deſigns of ſubjugating the colonies by military force; mutual jealouſies may break out into reciprocal violence. Thouſands will, in that caſe, be poured in upon us from our other counties, and the neighbouring colonies, who, we are well aſſured, have reſolved to prevent this city from being reduced to the preſent ſituation of Boſton. Thus, inſtead of being a ſecure garriſon town, and place of arms, as is vainly expected by ſome, the ſtreets of New York may be deluged with blood. Such a diſtructive evil, we are well aſſured, your honour will do every thing in your power to avert. Permit us then, ſir, to beſeech you to apply to general Gage, for orders, that ſuch troops as may arrive from Great Britain, or Ireland, do not land, or encamp in this city and county; and in caſe of their arrival before your honour ſhall receive the general's anſwer, to ſolicit their commanding officer to the ſame purpoſe.

Give us leave, ſir, to conclude, by aſſuring you, that we are determined to improve that confidence with which the people have honoured us, in ſtrengthening the hands of the civil magiſtrate in every lawful meaſure, calculated to promote the peace and juſt rule of this metropolis, and conſiſtent with that jealous attention which, above all things, we are bound to pay to the violated rights of America.

We are, ſir, with the greateſt reſpect, your honour's moſt obedient and humble ſervants. Ordered unanimouſly by the committee.

HENRY REMSEN, D. chairman.

New York, May 11, 1775.

His HONOUR's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the beſt authority to aſſure you that our moſt gracious ſovereign, and both houſes of parliament, have declared their readineſs to afford every juſt and reaſonable indulgence to the colonies, whenever they ſhould make a proper application, on the ground of any real grievances they may have to complain of. This declaration has been followed by a reſolution of the houſe of commons, which it was expected would have manifeſted the juſtice and moderation of parliament, and a diſpoſition to comply with every wiſh of the ſubjects in America. They offer to forbear every kind of taxation or aſſeſſment on America, except ſuch as are neceſſary for the regulation of commerce, and only require that the colonies ſhould make proviſion, by ſuch ways and means as are beſt ſuited to their reſpective circumſtances, for contributing a proportion to the common defence of the empire, and for the ſupport of their own civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice. His majeſty's miniſters did not doubt this temper in parliament, would meet with ſuch a return on the part of the colonies, as would lead to a happy iſſue of the preſent diſputes, and to a re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility on grounds of equity, juſtice and moderation.

Is it not then to be lamented as the moſt unfortunate event, that the patience of the people was exhauſted at the moment of this proſpect of a peaceable and happy accompliſhment of all their wiſhes? Will not thoſe, in whom they now confide, yet endeavour to obtain it? Muſt this country, till now happy and flouriſhing beyond parallel, be involved in the dreadful calamities ever attendant on civil war, while there remains one poſſible means, untried, by which ſo great, ſo cruel an evil might be averted? You tell me, gentlemen, that the people have loſt all confidence in the ordinary officers of government, and that they have caſt their eyes upon you for advice and direction. I cannot diveſt myſelf of the moſt affectionate concern for the welfare, the peace and proſperity of the people over whom I have ſo long preſided as the immediate repreſentative of their auguſt ſovereign; with whom I have lived the term of a long life, and among whom I leave all that is dear and valuable to me. I am impelled by my duty, and a moſt zealous attachment to the intereſt and ſafety of this people, to exhort you not to irritate the preſent enraged ſtate of their minds, nor ſuffer them to plunge into labyrinths, from whence they can neither advance nor retreat, but through blood and deſolation.

His majeſty's miniſters have, in the ſtrongeſt terms, expreſſed the ſatisfaction with which the king received the aſſurances of the loyalty and affection of his faithful ſubjects in this government, and of their ardent deſire for a permanent reconciliation with the mother country. I cannot then conceive upon what grounds a ſuſpicion is entertained that the city of New York is to be reduced to the preſent ſtate of Boſton. I have not had the leaſt intimation that any regular troops were deſtined for this province. It is proper that general Gage ſhould know your ſentiments on this ſubject, and I ſhall embrace the firſt oppertunity of communicating your requeſt to him. At the ſame time I think there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that this report has been invented to facilitate the introduction of an armed force from Connecticut, which I am told is meditated. Will not the apprehenſion of ſuch a deſign rouſe you, gentlemen, and every virtuous citizen, to avert, by every means in your power, a meaſure ſo humiliating, ſo dangerous to the honour, ſafety, and freedom of this colony?

I have beheld, with inexpreſſible anxiety, the ſtate of tumult and diſorder which raged in the metropolis of this province; and I am ſorry that a recent inſtance, ſince your appointment, revives the threatening proſpect of inſecurity, to which the inhabitants are reduced. I exhort you to carry into effect the aſſurances you give me, that you are determined to improve that confidence with which the people have honoured you in ſtrengthening the hands of the civil magiſtrates. Let this be done immediately, and with impartial firmneſs on every occaſion, that the houſes, perſons, and property of your fellow citizens, may not be attacked and inſulted with impunity, and every degree of domeſtic ſecurity and happineſs ſapped to the foundation.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

VIRGINIA.

AT a meeting of the committee of the county of Bedford, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on Tueſday the 25th of April, 1775, John Talbot, gentleman, in the chair: The reſolves of the convention held at the town of Richmond, the 20th of March, 1775, were read.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that this committee will ſtrictly obſerve and adhere to the ſeveral reſolutions of the ſaid convention, and will leave no means in their power uneſſayed to carry the ſame into effect.

On a motion made that this committee be diſſolved,

Reſolved unanimouſly, that this committee do conſider their delegation as now at an end, and that it be recommended to the freeholders of this county to meet at the courthouſe, on Tueſday the 23d of next month, for the purpoſe of electing delegates to repreſent them in colony convention for one year, and to elect another committee. At which time the ſaid freeholders accordingly met, and unanimouſly made choice of John Talbot and Charles Lynch, eſquires, for their delegates, and the following gentlemen were duly elected for a committee (agreeable to the eleventh article of the general congreſs) to wit, John Talbot, Charles Lynch, William Mead, Richard Stith, Guy Smith, John F. Patrick, James Callaway, Groſs Scruggs, David Rice, Edmund Winſton, James Steptoe, John Ward, John Callaway, William Calaway, junior, John Quarles, Simon Miller, Hayne Morgan, William Leftwich, William Trigg, and George Stovall. Then the ſaid committee immediately proceeded to buſineſs, and entered into the following reſolves.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that John Talbot, gentleman, be appointed chairman of this committee.

Reſolved, that Robert Alexander be appointed clerk of this committee.

Reſolved, that as gunpowder is much wanted in this county, and finding from experience that every article made uſe of in the manufacturing of it, except ſulphur (of which we have not yet made trial) can be eaſily procured here, we will give a premium of TEN POUNDS current money to any perſon who ſhall firſt produce to this committee 25 pounds of good ſulphur, with an authentic certificate that the ſame was refined from materials in this colony.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, clerk.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

NUMBER II.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

MY FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

IN my laſt I attempted a faint deſcription of the arts played off by ſome of the tories to keep themſelves in countenance, or in *lucrative office*, the ſpecies of reaſoning and ſubtilty of management, adopted by others, to amuſe and confound. The time, I *ſee it* is advancing on nimble wing, when truth, ſupremely triumphant, will blacken their bluſhleſs faces in ſilent confuſion and merited diſgrace, or illuminate their opaque minds with a few rays of an *Engliſhman's* ſpirit. I have alſo ſtated the queſtion with fulneſs and fairneſs, it being ſhortly this, whether the Britiſh parliament has a right to bind us by her laws in all caſes, and, of conſequence, to tax us, not only without our conſent, but directly in the face of our moſt ſolemn and unanimous proteſtations? That this, and this alone, is ſubſtantially and in reality the bone of contention, and not a threepenny duty on tea, as has been either wickedly ſuggeſted, or more ignorantly and ſtupidly believed, I hope, to make abundantly evident to all perſons but apoſtates to common ſenſe in the courſe of my ſubſequent obſervations upon principles and meaſures.

Having truth for my guide, and the love of my country for my motive, or at leaſt a conſciouſneſs of them, I am entitled to your candour; I beg your attention. I ſhall bottom myſelf principally on nature, and her inflexible laws, as on an unſhaken rock. Her volume is open, her pages fair, and her characters legible, her leſſon eaſy and ample, and her authority concluſive; a better foundation can no man lay.

The Author of Being made of the ſame fleſh and blood all mankind that dwell on the face of this earth. No one, or collection of ones, could originally challenge a ſuperiority over others, could claim the authority, or had the right of directing their conduct, diſpoſing of their property, ſuch as it was, or interfering with their happineſs; every man was his own rightful ſovereign, amenable to none but God, his creator; nor could he invade his neighbour's property, or abridge his natural liberty, without violating one of nature's moſt ſacred laws. This is a firſt principle, diſputed by none, ſanctified by uſe, and as old as time; it is univerſal and ſelf-evident.

Perſonal liberty, perſonal ſecurity, and private property, are the three only motives, the grand objects, for which individuals make a partial ſurrender of that plenitude of power which they poſſeſs in a ſtate of nature, and ſubmit to the neceſſary reſtrictions and ſubordinations of government. Theſe were the fundamental, the explaining and controuling principles, which framed the conſtitution of Britain in its firſt ſtages, which gave the complexion, and formed the features of her government, in her more advanced periods, and which have been her conſtant companions through all the mutilations and diſtortions ſhe has ſuffered in her progreſs to the preſent rank ſhe holds in the world, where ſhe is viewed with jealouſy by neighbours, and aſtoniſhment by foreigners. All laws not caſt in this conſtitutional mould, and framed upon theſe eſſential principles, have been generally conſidered and treated as the deformed brats of a licentious father, or the ſpurious offspring of a proſtituted mother.

An agreement or compact, virtually or perſonally, fully and reciprocally, either expreſſed or implied between every individual of a community, is abſolutely eſſential to his becoming one of her members. People being conſolidated into bodies, by a union of conduct, conſent of ſentiment, or in any other way, and having no ſettled form of government, the governing principle muſt, from neceſſity, be the determination of the majority. *Ubi eſt major, ibi totum eſt*, is a maxim venerable for age, and authenticated by uſe; therefore when a perſon ſubmits to become a part of a ſociety, he of courſe conſents to the operation of this principle, both in the formation of a conſtitution and in guarding againſt thoſe evils and exigencies which a ſtate may be expoſed to, and which are unknown to the conſtitution, and therefore fall under the cognizance of the body of the people, by a law of the higheſt obligation. The moſt natural and ſimple method, in an infant ſtate, of tranſacting buſineſs of a public concern, is by a general meeting of the people at large, where the ſenſe of each individual being taken, a majority of the whole determines the matter. Such a popular ſtate in theory is a neceſſary link in the chain of events, which forms the tranſition from a condition of nature to that of civil ſocieties, founded on conſtitutions, and in the order of nature, and the view of the mind, muſt always precede it, in all communities, poſſeſſing extent of territory. As numbers encreaſe, inconveniences multiply, and bring on the neceſſity of ſubſtituting the few in the room of the many, and lodging the power of the whole to a certain degree, for ſpecial purpoſes, with a number ſelected. This agreement of the aſſociated body to diveſt themſelves to a certain degree of their natural powers, and in the ſame proportion to conſer them on others, as their repreſentatives in different meaſures, with particular deſtinations, all ſubſervient to the public good and the common utility, as alſo the eſtabliſhing the number of rulers, their ſeveral degrees of power, the objects on which it is to operate, the ſphere and manner of its exertion, its limits and duration, all arranged with ſuch harmony as tenderly to feel the intereſt of the people, and fairly repreſent their majeſty and power, is what is called a good civil conſtitution of a ſtate. All public perſons are the creatures of this conſtitution, and ſervants to thoſe who formed it; they can have no intereſt diſtinct from the public; they ſhine with borrowed rays, and only repreſent different powers and rights of the ſubject, whether they be king, lords, or commons, legiſlative or executive, civil or military officers. The ſubject is the ſeat of majeſty, and the fountain of power. This principle ought always to regulate the machine politic, and preſide as arbiter ſupreme between principals and ſubſtitutes. Any law not warranted by the conſtitution is a nullity; any power not derived from it uſurpation; any force oppoſed to it treaſon. Theſe truths influence my conduct, and will attend me to my grave; I have been taught them by maſters I am not aſhamed of, by gentlemen whoſe profound erudition, good ſenſe, and patriotic conduct, does honour to the circle of ſcience, and brightens the chain of humanity.

The origin of the Britiſh ſtate is too far ſunk in the dark ages of antiquity to inveſtigate the manner, or trace the means, by which it was formed. Suffice it that we know the principles, by the virtual influence of which it muſt be preſumed to have taken its riſe, and made its progreſs, till it ſtood the monument of accumulated wiſdom, and the admiration of the world.

Our forefathers, who firſt trod the American ſhore, were born Britons; their firſt breath was Britiſh air; their firſt rights the Britiſh ſubjects. They came into the world as if ſent by Heaven to plead the cauſe of freedom, in the black, inauſpicious days, of James I. and to prepare her weſtern manſions againſt the then coming arbitrary reign of ——. Forced by perſecution's relentleſs hand from the boſom of their mother country, they ſteered the American courſe, in queſt of that liberty, among the aſperities of nature, which they ſought in vain from the juſtice and policy of a mighty empire.

Previous to this, there can be no pretensions that our colony was a part of the British state, unless there is such magic in a British eye as by a single glance to deprive the aboriginals of their rightful property, and vest it elsewhere. It is curious to advert to this pretended right of discovery. The facts are that the American shores are visited by some British mariners, at a time when they were used for fishery by the natives, who were in the real notorious possession, and the only rightful proprietors of all the terrestrial adjacent regions.

Suppose the state of facts reversed, that a few of a Sachem's subjects had skimmed the Atlantic surface in their fleety bark, and discovered Great Britain surrounded by sea, had they a right to dispossess its inhabitants, take it on board, and plying back with their treasure-*trover*, annex it to their chieftan's territory? The reason holds equally strong in both cases; therefore conclusions must be similar. Perhaps at first bluth the idea of conveying the island of Great Britain across the ocean may seem a little romantic; but I am sure you will be serious upon the recollection that in theory the famous Archimedes projected a plan, and made his calculations for removing the material world from its reiterated orbit; and a noble Lord, equally famed, has since, in practice, actually moved one of the greatest towns and harbours on the American continent twenty miles inland. Could this terragerent lord devise a plan to remove intelligence from America, or drive it into some obscure corner, he might possibly succeed in his plan of enslaving; I presume never without.

Let us, my fellow countrymen, now enquire whether America, being totally unconnected with the empire of Great Britain, and independent of her government, is united to her realm, and subjected to her jurisdiction, by some of her subjects transferring themselves from thence, and acquiring a property in the American soil: If it is once shewn that she was ever disconnected, the presumption is irresistible that she is so now, unless there is convincing evidence of a subsequent union. The burden of proof is therefore with those who assert the connection. It is said that allegiance follows the subject wherever he goes, and of consequence the subjection of his person and property to the abdicated state. This argument, unfortunately for those who advance it, proves too much for their purpose, and therefore makes strongly in our favour; for if so, had our predecessors taken a different rout, and instead of coming into the dominions of an Indian prince had gone into the kingdoms of France or Spain, these kingdoms would have been annexed to the empire of Great Britain in the same proportion as our ancestors might have encreased their possessions there. The tories themselves would oppose this, as replete with absurdities. If it should be said their persons may be subject although their acquisitions cannot, I very much doubt of the truth of the declaration, but will not at present encounter it, as the solution of our question will not be effected by it; for all who, upon this principle, could have been subjected, are long since mouldered into dust, and the places that once knew them will know them no more. It is in vain to attempt to explain away the force of the objection as now applied. The premises must be denied, or the consequences admitted. It is a maxim in philosophy, a maxim in politics, and a maxim in common sense, that where the facts advanced are alike, the inferences drawn must be the same. From hence it undeniably follows if the American colonies, when in the unmolested possession of the Indian natives, unmolested even by a British eye, and our mother country were distinct and independent states, and if the discovery of it by English mariners did not unite it to the realm of England, or the actual removal of our venerable forefathers here did not subject it to the supreme authority of the present state, as we have already proved, then there is no evidence as yet in favour of the union, and, of consequence, if nothing subsequent to their taking possession of this colony is done to connect the two states, they are still independent and distinct.

In fact, a true history of the case is this: Our worthy progenitors, harrassed by the violence of persecution, and the oppression of government, availed themselves of a natural right, inherent in every member of society, that of recovering their natural freedom and independency by abandoning the privileges, and leaving the jurisdiction of a government which becomes intolerably oppressive. They renounced the jurisdiction of the British parliament, and became private adventurers at their private expence, and own risk, in the wilds of America. Our pious forefathers soon found the means of honestly succeeding the natives in the possession of their lands, at first by a fair purchase, and afterwards sometimes by purchase and sometimes by a justifiable conquest. If in any instance they did it by violence unlawful, and injustice, they did it in their own wrong, and were amenable to God only and their own consciences. Certain it is, that they rose up a generation of English Americans, in the stead of the uncivilized natives, and equally with them independent, of all foreign powers under Heaven, except so far as a mutual stipulation between themselves and the king of England, had made them dependent. What this stipulation was, what were its qualities, how it has, and ought to operate, is worthy your serious and impartial consideration. To this I shall invite your attention in my next.

It is of the last importance, in order to form a proper judgment of ministerial measures, and the opposition they meet with, to be determined in our minds whether we are a part of the British empire, and, of consequence, subject to her supreme authority. On this determination hang all their laws and authority on the one hand, and on the other depends the propriety and justness of past measures, and the expediency and necessity of future exertions. It will enable us to determine, with ethical certainty, whether we violated the principles of equity in the destruction of the tea, or whether it was warranted by a prime law inherent, being wrote with indelible characters on the table of the heart; as also what is treason in relation to the present contention, and who are the traitors, those who oppose or those who endeavour to support and enforce the new-fangled laws.

I shall go through the evidence upon this subject in a general way, and then descend to a consideration of the arguments advanced by Massachusettensis, and of some of his capital strokes in the sophistical science of convincing. In doing of which I shall address your understandings, truth being my object, and your embracement of her my ardent wish. The process will be dry and tedious, the road rough, though not untrodden. I must insist upon your company, my dear countrymen. Although I cannot promise you entertainment by the way, you may receive advantages by your own observations. I shall not decorate with oratorical flourishes, nor does the subject require it. The lillies and roses of rhetoric do not grow in a logical soil, nor are they necessary where the heart is engaged. His heart must be callous who will not feel at the present day. Wishing you, my friends, the gladsome right of natural law, the loveliness of freedom, the stability of good councils, the fortitude of our ancestors, the solidity of justice, with the animating smiles of a propitious Providence, and the glorious success due to so good a cause, adieu, until my next.

To the reverend THOMAS GWATKIN, *professor of* HUMANITY *in* WILLIAM *and* MARY *college.*

REVEREND SIR,

THAT you have as yet been no otherwise noticed as an enemy to this country than in digressive paragraphs, and notes of explanation, you may be assured has not been owing either to want of matter or want of a proper knowledge of your character. Your own heart will tell you that of the former there is more than enough for a particular address, and if you have so grossly imposed upon yourself as to suppose that we can be deficient in the latter, means may be found to convince you of your mistake. But objects of more dignity, though not of more demerit, have hitherto engaged our resentment, and even these dispatched, it has been matter of much doubt whether you were entitled to our attention, there being something so extremely pitiful in your character, that it was hard to determine, eagerly as you strove to merit it, whether you were not more deserving of silent contempt than of public detestation; yet, sir, however secure your insignificancy as a man might have rendered you, the place you hold in the community seemed to require that the public should be better acquainted with you. Your whole conduct, since your arrival in Virginia, has exhibited such a mixture of seeming simplicity and deep design, of professed regard for the liberties of the country and real endeavours to destroy them, of pretended zeal for religion and laboured attempts to traduce the church to which you belong, that we know not which most to detest, your pusillanimous hypocrisy or your extraordinary inclination to do mischief. At your first coming amongst us, notwithstanding the aspersions of your companion, which were thought unjust, because they were known to be malicious, you were received with open arms by a people who are perhaps singular in carrying hospitality to an extreme. Whether the power of virtue did really for a while suspend the natural bent of your disposition, or you so early chose to give us a specimen of your amazing proficiency in the art of dissimulation, certain it is, you deceived us into an opinion that you were a true friend to the liberties of mankind. We admired you as a champion of freedom, so warm were your professions, and I fancy you can still remember that some friends, whom you have since lost, judged it prudent that you should check the violence of your spirit, which seemed ready to hurry you into an action which was by no means necessary, and which might have greatly hurt your interest. But you had too much goodnature to permit your friends to suffer long on this score: In a very few months you threw off the mask, and discovered the complexion of your soul in all its genuine deformity. You became a traitor to the country which furnished you with bread, and endeavoured to overturn that church into whose service you had entered. Fortunate was it that your power of doing evil was not equal to your inclination. But your invincible cowardice guarded us against the injuries which your abilities might have enabled you to have done us; and you stand as an instance of the kindness of Heaven, which, whilst it permitted you to harbour the most noxious intentions, withheld from you the spirit to carry them into execution. It would be doing you too much honour to suppose that you have been the chief director in those measures, which have lately been entered into, so destructive to the peace of this colony. This office is ascribed to another, whose conduct has already been held up to public view. But in private intelligence and misrepresentation you have incontestably proved yourself an able and indefatigable minister. Whatever your own timorous soul suggested, or your wicked heart prompted you to imagine, you imposed as truth upon your master's ear, and, like a man thoroughly acquainted with your business, argued down the voice of conscience, which revolted against your designs.

PHILO VIRGINIUS.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 24.

WE are assured, from good authority, that our most excellent QUEEN often sheds tears in interceding with a great personage in behalf of the *devoted town of Boston*, and province of Massachusetts Bay. God bless her!

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* March 13.

"I did myself the pleasure of writing you the first of this month, and then sent you a copy of such part of the earl of Dunmore's letter to lord Dartmouth as *had* been laid before both houses of parliament; since which time I have had an opportunity of knowing the SECRET part of his lordship's letter, which was *not* laid before parliament, and as it particularly marks his character as governor of Virginia, in reference to the good people of that BRAVE colony, and will, I trust, be so instructive to the members of their house of burgesses as never hereafter to confide in him, but to consider and treat him as their confirmed enemy. I beg that you will use the best and speediest means to communicate it to them, as I pledge myself to you for the truth of the information. After lord Dunmore had given his uncandid representation of Virginia, as transmitted to you on the first of this month, he proceeded warmly to recommend to lord Dartmouth that some men of war should be stationed in Chesepeak Bay, to prevent the Virginians from carrying on any external trade, except with this country, and that all communication might be cut off between them and the northern colonies. He advised that some sloops or tenders should be placed in Chester and Sassafras rivers, and as he observed that the COUNCIL, as well as the HOUSE OF BURGESSES, and almost EVERY PERSON OF FORTUNE AND CONSIDERATION IN THE COLONY, except the ATTORNEY GENERAL, were as deeply engaged as the inferior planters in factious associations and plans of resistance, great outrages and disorders would soon take place among them, from the want of a *regular distribution of law*; and therefore he strongly urged the king's ministers, as a sure method to *encrease* these disorders, and which, in the end, he asserted, could not fail to produce petitions from the RICH, praying the *protection of this legislature*, that his majesty would, without delay, *order* HIMSELF, and all the other EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of Virginia, to *withdraw from thence*. This, I faithfully assure you, is the SECRET COUNSEL of lord Dunmore. Can you therefore, my dear sir, wonder that administration persevere in their ruinous and despotic system of American politics? Be you firm, however, in your wise resolutions of non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption, and to these add an immediate accomplishment in the art of war, and, in the end, you will establish the RIGHTS OF AMERICA upon an immoveable basis. But you must first make the LUXURIOUS, PROUD PEOPLE, OF THIS KINGDOM, feel the want of your commerce and affection before they will do you any degree of justice."

WILLIAMSBURG.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

WE are informed that a certain noble lord is engaged in writing a treatise on the art of war, for the instruction of the *general officers* employed in the reduction of America. His lordship has displayed the most profound skill as an engineer, in this truly valuable production; and it is imagined the adventure at the magazine, on Saturday night, will be transmitted to the ministry as an irrefragable proof of the expedience and efficacy of spring guns.

The same correspondent observes that this is the most happy invention that the world has been favoured with for many years, as, by means thereof, an immense deal of blood and treasure may be saved to the nation; since it must be evident to every one that America may be reduced to subjection without a man being sent over for that purpose, as a few thousand spring guns, advantageously placed, would infallibly defeat any armament raised here, without any risk on the side of government. *And this fully accounts for not sending any troops hither.*

Is is certain that several barrels of gunpowder were found *buried* in the magazine. This has induced some timorous persons to believe that there is a subterraneous train from the p----e to that place, which, in case of any alarm, being set fire to, would blow up the town in an instant.

This scheme was the better calculated to do execution, as the magazine was the general place of rendezvous for the volunteer company upon any alarm. By blowing it up at such a juncture, his ------- wisely foresaw he could destroy their whole body in a moment, and, *Sampson like*, slay more at his death than he had done in his whole life.

This city was alarmed on Tuesday last by a report that the *tremendous* armament from the *Fowey* was again marching hither. In order to avoid the disgrace of tumbling into ditches again, through excessive fatigue, captain Montague very wisely ordered his majesty's armed schooner, the Magdalen, to slip her cables, and sail up Queen's Creek, by which means the marines would come fresh into the town; and would be better able to *retreat*, if they should meet with a warm reception there.

It is a real fact that the young ladies in Williamsburg requested the gentlemen of the volunteer company to spare l--------t S-----, in case of a battle with the marines, as they wanted so *diverting a little creature* to tie to their apron strings.

We hear that a certain * honourable gentleman has changed his rout, and intends soon to embark for England. On hearing the New Yorkers were resolved to vindicate their liberties, even with the sword, he judged that meridian would be too hot for his frozen constitution, and prudently resolved to move into a more congenial climate, by going farther *north*, where he will most probably meet with a most gracious reception, and be eminently rewarded for his loyalty and zeal, in promotiog the designs of parliament of reducing America to a state of the most abject slavery.

R---b W------y.

It is astonishing with what duplicity the ch-----n of a certain noble lord is capable of * acting; for, though he made a merit to his noble patron of refusing to preach the *fast sermon* last year, at the request of the house of burgesses, yet it is an undoubted fact that he boasted he wrote the identical sermon that was preached on that occasion.

It is imagined that the above reverend gentleman will soon be promoted to a bishopric, and it is confidently believed that he will be collated to the see of *Saint Asaph*, in order to break the charm it has long since been under of being filled with patriotic clergymen, as it is supposed the above gentleman will be proof against any foolish suggestions or impulses of the *spirit* of liberty.

Notwithstanding any attempts of a certain noble lord to persuade his royal master of the danger to which he is exposed, by the turbulent spirit of the people of this colony, it is unquestionably true, that his l------p, during his residence here, *daily took his usual rout*, unarmed, and unattended, without any danger, and, we presume, even apprehension, of insult, or molestation.

Whatever suggestions might have been thrown out to the prejudice of the crew of the F---y, it is certain they extend their benevolence even to the brute creation, and their extraordinary care for their preservation is manifest from the following incident: The evening before the marines were a second time detached to Williamsburg, apprehending that all the cattle and hogs in the colony would be destroyed in the ensuing conflagration, they, with the most unparalelled humanity, † carried several calves and hogs on board the ship, in order, as it is supposed, to preserve the species in America. It is imagined that the same humane principles will induce them to carry off other animals, so that this ship will be an epitome of NOAH's ARK.

In order to avert any ill omens from landing at the gallows, near York, the crew of the F---y have destroyed that ill-boding memento of their merits; but lest they might hope to offend with impunity, they would do well to remember that there are many lofty trees on the banks of the river.

It is said, from undoubted authority, that the agent victualer to his majesty's ship F---y, in York, is a runaway blacksmith. This verifies the adage, BIRDS OF A FEATHER, &c.

A correspondent informs us, that should l--d D------e return to the p-----e a very material change of ministers will ensue. D-v-s, the infamous tailor of York, is to succeed F-y as first minister of state. The tailor has measured his l--d---p, and has had several long conferences with him, since he went on board the F-y. From this change, it is suspected that his l--d---p is meditating some great stroke against the present fashion of clothes throughout this colony.

* *See the last paragraph of the first column, page the 1st.*

† *Several boys, and two calves, were actually stolen that night from the inhabitants of York.*

This morning the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, with his lady and family, and captain Fowey, attended by some of his lordship's domestics, left this city, and are now on board the Fowey man of war, lying in York river. His lordship urges, in vindication of this precipitate retreat, that he was apprehensive his life was in absolute danger, from the infatuated and inflamed minds of the people. His lordship says, it is not his intention to impede or obstruct the business of the assembly; so far from it, that he hopes the gentlemen who compose the house will proceed in the great business which they have before them with diligence and effect. He farther says, that he shall endeavour to make recess to him easy and safe, that the necessary communication between him and the house may be attended with the least inconvenience possible. His lordship declares that he is still perfectly disposed to contribute all in his power to restore that harmony, the interruption of which is likely to cost so dear, to the repose, as well as to the comfort, of every individual. In consequence of these declarations, the house immediately resolved themselves into a committee, to take the same under their consideration; who, after mature deliberation, appointed a number of gentlemen to draw up an address to his excellency, which being prepared and approved by the house, and concurred in by his majesty's council, two of that honourable board, and four members, were desired to wait upon his excellency with the same; the purport of which was that the house were exceedingly concerned than his lordship should even suspect that they would meditate a crime so horrid and atrocious as was couched in his message; that they were sorry his lordship should leave the seat of government, as it might conduce to that great uneasiness which hath of late so unhappily prevailed in this country; that they think his lordship ought to have communicated the ground of his uneasiness to them, as, from their zeal and attachment to the preservation of order and good government, they should have judged it their indispensable duty to have endeavoured to remove every cause of disquietude; that they will chearfully concur in any measures for the security of his lordship and family; that the apprehensions of his amiable lady are productive of the greatest pain to them, and that they should think themselves happy in being able to restore tranquility to her; that they are proud his lordship is willing for them to continue the business of the country; but think it almost impracticable, whilst his lordship is absent, especially at this time, when the season of the year is so far advanced. This address concludes, with intreating his lordships return, with his lady and family, to the palace; which they are persuaded will be the most likely means of quieting the minds of the people.

The gentlemen appointed to wait on the governor arrived at the capitol between 1 and 2 o'clock, and delivered this verbal message from his excellency, "that, as the subject of their address was of the utmost concern to himself and family, he would take time to consider, and return an answer, in writing, after he had maturely deliberated upon its contents." His lordship behaved with the utmost politeness, and held a friendly conference with the deputies.

Died, Mr. MATTHEW MOODY, senior, in a very advanced age. Like the rest of the human race, he had foibles; but a charitable disposition towards his fellow creatures, and many other good qualities which he possessed, far eclipsed them.

*** *Not a single paragraph from the northward this week worth relating.*

To his excellency the right honourable John earl of Dunmore, his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same:

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the council of Virginia, now met in general assembly, beg leave to present our humble thanks to your excellency, for your speech at the opening of the session, and for giving us an opportunity to take the present alarming state of this colony into our consideration, and provide remedies against the increasing evils therein. Your doing this so seasonably, and as soon as you were properly apprized of what you thought would lay a firm foundation for our proceeding with success in so desirable a work, we cannot but regard as a proof of your attachment to the welfare of this dominion.

As this country hath, for many years past, made ample provision for the civil government thereof, we have only to declare our willingness to concur with the other branch of the legislature in such proportion, and in such means, as they shall be willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the state.

The peace and good order of every country depending on the regular administration of justice, we are desirous that the courts should be forthwith opened, and that the laws may again have their due course; as such a step will be instrumental in removing mischiefs of the greatest magnitude and most distructive tendency.

To which his excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR willingness to concur in measures, which, if adopted, will entirely compose the distructive differences between this country and Great Britain, and restore the order and tranquility of the colony, cannot but give his majesty the most sensible pleasure; as the oppertunity of communicating to him such a proof of the duty and loyalty of this branch of the legislature of Virginia affords me the greatest satisfaction.

POETS CORNER.

By a young LADY, *on the* DEATH *of her* HUSBAND.

IN what ſoft language ſhall my thoughts get free,
My dear ALEXAS, while I talk of thee?
Ye muſes, graces, all ye gentle train,
Of weeping loves, aſſiſt my penſive ſtrain.
But why ſhou'd I implore your moving art?
'Tis but to ſpeak the diſtates of my heart,
And all that knew the charming youth will join
Their friendly ſighs, and pious tears, with mine;
For all who knew his merit muſt confeſs
In grief for him there can be no exceſs;
His ſoul was form'd to act each glorious part
Of life unſtain'd with vanity of art;
No thought within his gen'rous mind had birth
But what he might have own'd to Heav'n or earth;
Practis'd by him, each virtue grew more bright,
And ſhone with more than its own native light;
Whatever noble warmth cou'd recommend,
The juſt, the active, and the conſtant friend,
Were all his own; but, oh! a dearer name,
And ſofter ties, my endleſs ſorrows claim;
Loſt in deſpair, diſtracted, and forlorn,
The LOVER I, and tender HUSBAND mourn.
Whate'er to ſuch ſuperior worth was due,
Whate'er exceſs the fondeſt paſſion knew,
I felt for thee; dear youth, my joys, my care,
My pray'rs themſelves, were thine; and only where
Thou wait concern'd my tranſport was ſincere.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 24th of *May*, two *Iriſh* convict ſervants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a ſandy complexion, ſhort curled hair, thin viſage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarſe voice, and is by trade a blackſmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, ſhort dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two oznabrig, and ſome white ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one black and one red and white ſilk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the ſame, a coarſe ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and ſome worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſtitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old ſhoes, a ſailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat; patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray ſurtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a ſmooth bored gun. They alſo took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trott, and gallops, but is moſt accuſtomed to trotting, has two remarkable ſores, one on each ſide of her back, near the hind part of the ſaddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, ſhod before, and her mane hangs to the left ſide. Whoever ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home.

☞ All owners of ferries are requeſted to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boſton*.

SAMUEL CANBY.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I K, has a bell on, which is marked . . . . . and buckled with a large buckle; ſhe has ſome white hairs in her forehead and on her ſhoulder, occaſioned by a collar, and a ſprig tail and hanging mane. Poſted, and appraiſed, with the bell, to 10l.

5 JAMES COURSEY.

JAMES GEDDY, GOLDSMITH,

NEAR THE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG,

HAS now on hand an ASSORTMENT of JEWELLERY, which he would ſell at an unuſual low price for ready money.

☞ He has juſt procured by the *Bland*, captain *Danby*, from *London*, A WATCH FINISHER, who will repair and clean repeating, horizontal, and plain watches, very reaſonably, and warrant them twelve months, accidents excepted.

DOTTEREL

STANDS at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, covers mares at three pounds the ſeaſon, or twenty ſhillings the leap. Good care and paſturage for the mares, but if they ſtray they will not be accounted for. The public has lately been ſufficiently advertiſed of the goodneſs of his pedigree.

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *town, on the* 15*th inſtant* (June) *at the ſhop of the deceaſed doctor* John Walker,

A COMPLEAT ſet of SHOP UTENSILS, SURGEON and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, together with the MEDICINES and BOOKS of the ſaid deceaſed. An inventory of the whole may be ſeen at any time before the ſale in the hands of

3 THOMAS SIMPSON, adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next*,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of *Elizabeth City*, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance of *Hampton river*, commonly known by the name of *Fort Fields*. The ſituation is healthy and agreeable, and the land exceeding good. There is on this land a good dwelling-houſe, and all neceſſary outhouſes. It is well ſituated for carrying on the *Weſt India* trade, or the baker's buſineſs. The houſes built on this land would always rent to advantage. Thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *John Cary*, in the county of *Elizabeth City*, or to the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover*.

MILES SELDEN.

IF EDWARD EASTONE, by trade a hoſier, who was born in *Three Tun Alley, London*, which place he left about 50 years ago, and was landed in *Virginia*, and ſold to one *Shepherd*, of *Glouceſter* county, for the payment of his paſſage, be living, and will make application to *O'Conner M'Cramnock*, he will be informed of ſomething greatly to his advantage. 2

I INTEND to leave the colony as ſoon as poſſible. All perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known immediately; thoſe who are indebted, I hope, will not fail to diſcharge their accounts this meeting. I have for ſale a mulatto fellow, about 18 years old, uſed to a houſe, garden, and taking care of horſes; ſundry pieces of exceeding good mahogany and walnut furniture; two full-blooded mares, about 15 hands high, with their foals (one year old) by *Partner*, remarkably large and fine. The above may be ſeen, and the terms known, by applying to me, in *Williamſburg*.

HENRY MORSE.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a bay horſe, 4 feet 6 inches high, 3 years old this ſpring, branded on the near buttock) and on the off buttock (with a ſtar in his forehead, has on a ſmall bell, which is marked . . . and tied on with a ſtirrup leather. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. 5 JOHN JOHNS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a ſmall bay horſe, about 3 feet 11 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder C L, has a ſtar in his forehead, and appears to be about 8 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 2 THOMAS SNOW.

TAKEN up, in *New Kent*, a bright bay horſe, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

2 RICHARD YATES.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Frederickſburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows.

JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 22, 1775.

THE *viſitors and governors of* William *and* Mary *college are deſired to meet on* Thurſday *the* 8*th of* June,

By order of the rector. M. DAVENPORT, C. V.

AS the ſubſcriber intends ſhortly to leave *Williamſburg*, it is requeſted of all perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their accounts immediately; thoſe to whom he is in arrear are deſired to apply directly for payment. JOSEPH DE SABBE.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, ſome time laſt month, ſix cattle, that were purchaſed at *Sherwer's* ſale, in *King William*, ſome time in *March* laſt: They are all branded, ſome on the horn, and others on the buttock, with the initials of my name, G. S. Thoſe on the horn are with a ſmaller iron than thoſe branded on the buttock. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid cattle to me ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and in proportion for any part. GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1775.

I INTEND FOR THE WEST INDIES SOON.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the ſign of the CUP *and* CROWN, *the ſouth eaſt corner of* Market *and* Gay *ſtreets, and oppoſite Meſſieurs* Uſher, Rowe, *and company's ſtore, formerly Mr.* Little's *coffeehouſe, in* Baltimore *town*,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for ſale a neat and elegant ASSORTMENT of PLATE and JEWELLERY, conſiſting of the following articles, viz. ſilver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cans, punch ſtrainers, cream ewers, caſtors, ſalts and ſalt glaſſes, coaſters, ſoup ſpoons, punch ſpoons, table and tea ſpoons, ſugar tongs, ſilver ſhoe, knee, ſtock, and breaſt buckles, plated ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, maccaroni ſhoe buckles, faſhionable diamond, topaz, emerald, ſaphir, amethiſt, and garnet mens and womens rings, moco paſte, foil ſtone, and plain gold ditto, plain gold and gilt broaches, garnet and paſte fancy work ditto, ſet in gold and ſilver, garnet, paſte, and plain gold maſon broaches, and medals, neatly engraved, brown and white chryſtal ſleeve buttons, ſet in gold, moco, garnet, and pebble ditto, plain and flowered gold ditto, chryſtal, paſte, and foyl ſtone ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, plain gold ſtock buckles, chryſtal, mocho, Scotch pebble, paſte and glaſs ſleeve buttons in ſilver, gold, ſilver, gilt, and pinchbeck ſeals and trinkets, ſilver and ſteel watch chains, tortoiſeſhell and horn combs, neatly ſet with paſte and marquiſet, ſilver and ſhagreen watches, watch keys, red Morocco pocket books, with and without inſtruments, ſilver ſpurs, with chains, plated ditto, with and without chains, ſilver and ſilver gilt whiſtle coral and bells, white and red foil, hair lockets, ſet in gold and fancy work, paſte and marquiſet necklaces and ear rings, garnet and paſte ear rings, draw plates, ſilver and ſteel ſtopped thimbles, pincuſhion hoops and chains, wax necklace and ear rings, wax and paſte pins, hair ſprigs, a variety of faſhionable ſtay pins, ſilver hafted knives and forks in caſes, ladies huffiffs, with and without inſtruments, billiard balls, gold ſcales and weights, properly regulated. Alſo cutteau du chaſſe hangers, ſmall ſwords and piſtols of all ſorts, true and falſe ſtones of all ſorts, crucibles, chapes and tongs, binding wire, borax, rotten ſtone, pumice ſtone, ſaltpetre, allum, and a variety of other articles, for the uſe of ſilverſmiths.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old gold, ſilver, lace, and watches.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on the* 10*th day of* Auguſt *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eaſily be made, having the advantage of a ſtream running through it, and a good mill ſeat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſale, the remainder in twelve months, giving ſecurity.

tdf NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, or otherwiſe on the place, on* Saturday *the* 17*th of* June *next*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James* river, in the lower end of *Amherſt* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a ſhad fiſhery, alſo a quarry of limeſtone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land ſufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houſes thereon. Alſo for SALE, on the place, on the *Tueſday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Iſland*, and adjoining the land at *Woodſon's* ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared ſufficient to work about 10 hands. The ſaid tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both theſe tracts are beautiful ſituations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no perſon will venture to purchaſe either of the above tracts without firſt viewing it; therefore it is needleſs to ſay any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of ſale, and bond, with good ſecurity, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or ſoldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in part of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Chriſtmas next.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle, Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Riſton*, and *Maſt*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 10)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.